

100

of the maintenance of the Company's stock at a level no higher than \$100.00 per share.

1



into something resembling a blacksmith's hammer, "dye see this fist? Heft it?" he said, bringing it down on Tom's hand. "Look at these yer bones!" Well, I say, ye niggers, fist has got as hard as iron knocking down niggers. I never see the nigger yet, I couldn't bring down with one crack," said he, bringing his fist down so near to the face of Tom, that he winked and drew back. "I don't keep none o' yer cursed overalls; I do my own overalls; and I tell you things is seen to. You's every one on ye got to toe the mark. I tell you, quick—straight—the moment I speak. The way to keep in with niggers is to be soft, soft spot in me, nowhere. So, now mind yer selves; for I don't show no mercy."

The women involuntarily drew in their breath, and the whole gang sat with downcast, dejected faces. Meanwhile Simon turned on his heel, and marched up to the bar of the boat for a dram.

"That's the way I begin with my niggers," he said, to a gentleman who had stood by him during his speech. "It's my system to begin strong—just let 'em know what to expect."

"Indeed!" said the stranger, looking upon him with the curiosity of a naturalist studying some out-of-the-way specimen.

"Yes, indeed, I'm none o' yer gentleman planters, with lily fingers, to slip round and be cheated by some old cuss of an overseer. Jest fust and fust, now, I'll show you how I do it. Tell ye, sir, the flesh of niggers is just like a stone, practising on niggers—feel on it."

The stranger applied his fingers to the implement in question, and simply said, "It's hard enough; and I suppose," he added, "practice has made your heart just like it."

"Why, yes, I may say so," said Simon, with a hearty laugh. I reckon there's as little soft in me as in any one here. Tell you, nobody comes it over me, and I never feel no niggers, neither with squalling nor soft soap—that's a fact."

"You have a fine lot there," said the stranger. "There's that Tom, he told me he was within measure. I paid a little high for him, 'tendin' him for a driver and a managing chap; only get the notions out that he's larn't by being treated as niggers never ought to be, he'll do right. The white woman I got took in in. I rath' think she's sickly, but I shall put her through for what she's worth: she may last a year or two. I don't go for savin' niggers. Use 'em, and buy more, as my way makes you less trouble, nigger. I'm quite sure it comes cheaper in the end; and Simon sipped his glass."

"And how long do they generally last?" said the stranger.

"Well, dunno, 'tendin' as their constitution is. Stunt feller last six or seven years; trashy ones get worked up in two or three. I used to, when I fust begun, have considerable trouble fust in 'em, and trying to make 'em hold out—doin' on 'em up when they're sick, and givin' on 'em clothes and blankets, and what not, tryin' to keep 'em sort o' decent and comfortable. Law, 'twasn't no sort o' use; I lost money on 'em, and they'd be gone. Now you see I just put 'em straight through, sick or well. When one nigger's dead, I buy another; and I find it comes cheaper and easier every way."

The stranger turned away, and seated himself beside a gentleman who had been listening to the conversation with repressed uneasiness.

"You must not take that fellow to be any specimen of Southern planters," said he.

"I should hope not," said the young gentleman, with emphasis.

"And is a mean, low, brutal fellow," said the other.

"He's a man, and you'll have him to hold any number of human beings subject to his absolute will, without even a shadow of protection; and, low as he is, he's a man, and that there are not many such in the South."

"Well," said the other, "there are also many considerate and humane men among planters."

"Granted," said the young man; "but, in my opinion, it is you considerate, humane men that are responsible for all the brutality and outrage wrought by these wretches; because it were not for your sanction and influence, the whole system could not keep foot for an hour. If there were no planters except such as that one," said he, pointing with his finger to Legree, who stood with his back to them, "the whole thing would go down like a millstone. It is your respectability and humanity that licenses and protects his brutality."

"You certainly have a high opinion of my good nature," said the planter, smiling; "but I advise you not to talk quite so loud, as there are people on board the boat who might not be quite so tolerant to my opinion as I am. You had better wait until you get up to my plantation, and there you may abuse us all, quite at your leisure."

The young gentleman colored and smiled, and the two were soon busy in a game of whist. Meanwhile another conversation was going on in the lower part of the boat, between Emmeline and the mulatto woman with whom she was confined. As was natural, they were exchanging with each other some particulars of their history.

"Who did you belong to?" said Emmeline.

"Well, my massa was Mr. Ellis—lived on Levee street. Pears you've seen his house?"

"Was he good to you?" said Emmeline.

"Mostly, till he tuk sick. He's laim sick, off and on, more than six months, and been awful oneasy. Pears like he want willin' to have nobody rest, day nor night, and he'd say there couldn't nobody suit him. Pears like he just grew crosser every day; kep me up nights till I got fery beat out, and couldn't keep awake no longer; and cause I got to sleep one night, Lora, he talked so loud, and he'd tell me he'd sell me to the hardest master he could find; and he'd promised me my freedom, too, when he died."

friends—in war, as enemies;—and to have tangled alliances with none, and to practice impartially the doctrine of non-interference.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request to lay the same before their respective bodies.

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852.

Subscribers who do not file the Era, and have numbers 246, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, and 258, on hand, will confer a favor by remitting them to this office.

We are frequently called upon for missing numbers, which we always endeavor to supply; but should our friends not receive them, they may conclude we have none on hand.

J. M. C. is informed that the Census for 1850 is not yet published.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Connolly's Office of Correspondence, at Washington. It will prove a great convenience to all persons having business to transact in this city; and Mr. Connolly will no doubt relieve members of Congress and other official persons of much of the onerous and unprofitable business imposed upon them by unthinking correspondents and friends. See advertisement.

MR. ADAM WILLIAM RAPP, for many years a teacher of penmanship in Philadelphia, has made an improvement in the gold pen, for which he has lately received a patent. Good judges say it is a decided improvement.

### THE PRINTING OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

We have been asked repeatedly respecting our application for the Printing of the Executive Departments. The application was made some months since. A verbal answer in our favor was returned by one of the Departments, another answer, against the application, from another. The other four Departments have not seen proper to apprise us of their decision; and for the last two months we have been constantly occupied with the renewal of our list, that we have not had time to attend to the subject. We shall soon have a little time to devote to the honorable Secretaries, and it is our purpose to ascertain whether they intend to obey the Law, seeing that is the God they worship. Our application is respectful, has been made in accordance with the law, and must be decided upon, one way or the other.

### AID AND COMFORT TO SLAVERY.

A correspondent would be glad to hear from us a statement of the amount of aid and comfort given to Slavery by the American Government, the American Press, the American Pulpit, and the American Church. We have been making this statement for fifteen years, and have not yet completed it. If our correspondent could lay his hands upon five volumes of the *National Era* and ten or eleven volumes of the *Cincinnati Herald* and *Philanthropist*, and read all the editorials and essays, and speeches and reports, contained in them, he would be furnished with some materials to aid him in the solution of the question he has submitted.

But, we must not leave him without a word or two.

If he will look to an extract of a speech on our first page, from Senator Downs, of Louisiana, he will find Southern testimony to the vast support given to Slavery by the American Government. After he has fully digested that, he can then weigh the following facts:

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a majority of Judges of that Court, are from the Slave States.

The President of the United States, though a citizen of a free State, has signified his administration only by his zeal in the maintenance and enforcement of measures dictated by the Slave Power.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate are from the Slave States.

The organization of both Houses is under the control of slaveholders.

Nearly every important committee in both branches has a slaveholding chairman, and a majority slaveholders. In the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, backed up by Messrs. Mangum and Underwood, staunch Conservatives from the Slave States—Douglas and Norris being the only members from the free States. Of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Hunter of Virginia is Chairman; three out of the five members are slaveholders, though one, Mr. Bright, is from Indiana. Mr. Shields of Illinois is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, but every member besides is from the South. In the Committee on the Militia, the Chairman is from a Slave State, and but one member from a free State. Mr. Atchison of Missouri is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and all the members, but one, (Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania), are from Slave States. Mr. Butler of South Carolina is Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and all the members, but one, (Mr. Bradley of Maine), are from Slave States.

Our Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads is composed of three from the slave States and two from the free, the Chairman being from a Slave State. The Committee on the Library, which has a censorship over the literature of Congress, consists of three members, two from Slave States, one, (Mr. Dodge of Iowa) from a free State.

There are six other committees of considerable importance, on which the Free States furnish majorities; but if we analyze them, we shall find that the slaveholders have been careful to take security in the character of the members. Mr. Gwin of California is Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; but he is an emigrant from Mississippi, and has acted quite uniformly with the slaveholders.

Mr. Stockton, who stands next to him, we all remember as having pledged New Jersey and other Northern States to go with the slaveholding States in the event of a dissolution of the Union. Two other members are from the Slave States. Mr. Fish of New York is the only representative of free State sentiments in the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa, who always goes with the South, Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, and Mr. Pratt of Maryland, constitute the majority of the Committee on the Public Lands. Mr. Brodhead, who has always gloried in his loyalty to the Slave Power, Mr. Whitcomb, who has always bowed reverentially before it, Mr. Bayard of Delaware, and Mr. Pratt of Maryland, make up the Committee of Claims, with Mr. Wade of Ohio, who, being a Free Soil Whig, is placed at the tail. Two slaveholders, two Northern men with Southern principles, and one Free Soil Whig, compose the Committee on Pensions. The Committee for the District of Columbia has but one slaveholder on it, but two Northern men, Bradley of Maine, and Norris of New Hampshire, will always go with him against any action on the subject of Slavery. In the Committee of Columbia, the three constitute the majority. The composition of the Committee on Territories speaks for itself—Douglas, Chairman; Houston of Texas, Gwin of California, lately of Missis-

siippi, Cooper of Pennsylvania, (loyal as his colleague, Mr. Brodhead), Jones of Tennessee. Senators from the North, distinguished for their abhorrence to slaveholding dictation, are honored by being placed on several Committees, slaveholding gentlemen of course generally occupying the first places. Senators from the North, who have stood up manfully against the aggressions of Slavery, are thrust into inferior positions. Thus, Mr. Hale, who has had long experience in Congress, and has marked qualifications as a working member, is placed at the tail of two Committees, one on Enrolled Bills, the other on Private Land Claims. Charles Sumner, distinguished for his varied information and fine scholarship, occupies the same rank in the Committee on Roads and Canals; while Mr. Dodge of Iowa, who himself would laugh at the imputation of literary tastes or acquisitions, is a member of the Committee on the Library. Mr. Chase, a fine scholar, an eminent lawyer, an upright and a successful politician, to whom the Democratic party in Ohio at the last election was indebted for its overwhelming majority, is honored with a second place on a single committee—that on Revolutionary Claims.

Precisely the same policy is pursued in the House. Slaveholders alone, or with their adherents from the free States, control every important committee, without an exception. Take, for example, the following Committees: *Ways and Means, Claims, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Foreign Affairs.* Chairmen severally are, Houston of Alabama, Daniel of North Carolina, Hall of Missouri, Johnson of Arkansas, Bart of South Carolina, Stanton of Tennessee, Bayly of Virginia—four of whom during the last Congress were among the most violent of the Slavery men.

Three important Committees, on the *District of Columbia, the Judiciary, and the Territories*, have Chairmen from the free States, but they are men who have never disappointed the expectations of their slaveholding friends, viz: Ficklin of Illinois, McLannan of Pennsylvania, Richardson of Illinois.

Now, bear in mind that the Slave States which are thus represented, contain not more than one-third of the white population of the country, and that the slaveholders who control through their officers and committees both Houses of Congress, number scarcely more than two hundred and fifty thousand souls, and their correspondent may form some idea of the aid and comfort given to Slavery by the American Government.

With this brief exposition, we leave our readers to make such comments as they please.

### WHO SHOULD INTERFERE?

Now, all persons recognise a fitness or a want of fitness in certain agents to do certain work. The preacher of purity should himself be pure; the advocate of honesty should himself be honest; the champion of freedom should not be an oppressor. The unfitness of this nation to preach, by speech or by arms, the doctrine of human rights to the despots of Russia or Austria, is apparent. Words of liberty and of moral principle, and a sword of the star-spangled banner, as it floats over sea and land, is the dishonored emblem of the deepest oppression. Mingling with the hosannas for liberty, which every Fourth of July go up to Heaven, there is a sullen mockery, the enter the ear of the Lord of Sabbath. So far, then, as moral influence is concerned, and this is almost infinitely the most important at this age of the world, the interference of this country in behalf of European freedom will be a positive injury. We to the blood-written covenant of Hungarian liberty, should the polluted hands of American slave-catchers be stretched forth to steady its ark, as it shakes and trembles in the coming convulsions.

"Say, shall we ask of Constantine To loose his grasp on Poland's throat? And beg the Lord to send him a line To spare the struggling Sultans?" Will not the scorching answer come From Constantine's palace gates? Go loose your fettered slaves at home, Then turn and ask the like from us?"

The heart of the true lover of his country sickens over reflections like these. As he contemplates the deluge of European misery, he is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?" He is constrained to ask himself, "What can I do?"

own affairs, by shutting our eyes to the right or wrong in foreign affairs? By declining to take part in the Old World's struggles against Tyranny, do we prepare and dispose ourselves for a struggle against the New World's Slavery?

The support of a great Principle of right in one direction is apt to lead to its application in others. Our fathers, when they proclaimed the immortal principles of the Declaration of Independence, and went to war to maintain them, as bearing upon their own cause, began to perceive their application to the slaves upon their soil. The beacon fire they had kindled shed its light upon other wrongs and rights than their own; and under the reaction of their Principles the Emancipation sentiment took deep root throughout the country. When the Magyar began to appeal to fundamental principles in support of their own rights, the light reflected by such principles revealed the rights of the series; so that one of the first acts of the revolutionary party was the emancipation of the peasantry. It is impossible in the course of the history of the world for Britain to embark in the cause of the oppressed of Europe, without liberating its own institutions, and being led, by the force of the principles and sentiments it would imbibe in such a conflict, to turn a lenient eye to the wrongs of Ireland. And would not the repeated and earnest assertion by our Government, in its foreign relations, of the rights of man, and its continued protest against the aggressions of the strong upon the weak, react powerfully against the oppression of the weak within its own borders? If over the time come, when this Union shall be constrained to take part in the world's battle for Liberty, Slavery, if not sooner extinguished, will sink inevitably under the reaction of the conflict.

### THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Democratic party in the several States is making preparations for the National Democratic Convention, which is to be held at Baltimore, next spring. The New Hampshire State Convention has expressed its preference for General Pierce as its first choice for Presidential candidate; the Kentucky State Convention, with great unanimity, has named General Butler.

In our column, has refused to express any preference at all. Mr. Buchanan is of course the nominee of the Pennsylvania Democracy. The Southern Democrats (excepting those in Kentucky) offer no candidate of their own, but they name certain persons, whom they consider trustworthy, so far as Slavery is concerned—such as Marcy, Douglas, Buchanan, Stockton, Taney, and a few others, not including, we believe, Cass, Butler, or Houston.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention passed the following resolution:

"That the delegates this day, in Convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the State on the result of the election of the second President of the United States; and that they greet and greet to the Democracy of the Union, with a pledge that the vote of Ohio shall be cast, in 1852, for the Presidential candidate of the Democracy of the Union."

Similar resolutions have been adopted by other State Conventions in the North. Though they may have different preferences, they stand pledged to surround them, and vote for the candidate of the National Convention, no matter who he may be, and what his views or purposes in relation to Slavery.

No such resolves have been adopted by Democrats at the South. They will go into the National Convention, independent and unpledged. They are not in the habit of fastening yokes upon their own necks. At a preliminary meeting in Pikes county, Alabama, for example, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Montgomery Convention to instruct the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to demand of and from the Convention the nomination of a man upon whom we can rely for the protection of our constitutional rights, and a pledge that the Slavery agitation shall cease, at least so far as the Democracy of the free States is concerned; and that the Democracy of the South shall be fully executed on the Slave States. And if the Convention should refuse these requisitions, that they then protest against its proceedings and withdraw therefrom."

Hear the *Richmond (Va.) Examiner*, one of the ablest Democratic papers in that State:

"We speak the resolves of the Democracy of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party of Virginia and the whole South, when we declare our determination to repel with scorn the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the true friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of principle, and we will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the South for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co



of Kossuth, seemed in negotiations, having difficulties attending to the execution of the treaty, and understanding that the treaty was not to be completed in time.

This is the fifteenth number of this beautiful and able work. It is to be completed in twenty.

NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY, AND DOLLAR MAGAZINE. New York: Appleton, Knapp, & Hewitt.

This seems to be principally made up of republications. The selections strike us as quite choice. This number contains a most interesting account of the Escape of Madame Kosuth from the Austrians.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. December, 1851. Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

To us the most interesting articles in this number are "Life among the Loggers," and "The Ancestry."

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.

This number contains an interesting biography of the Duke of Wellington; "Home of a Hundred Blind Men," a tale; an able article on the political and social state of Austria; the "Times" article on the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, &c., &c.

NORTON'S LITERARY ALMANAC. 1852.

This we consider an admirable little publication.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The steamer Asia brings dates from Liverpool to the 3d instant.

There is no longer reason to doubt that Lord Palmerston avowed his approbation of the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, and there seems to be a disposition among the radicals of England to concur with him on this point.

The usurpation is so far successful. The consultation committee examined the votes, and on the evening of the 31st December reported the number of affirmative votes to be 7,439,213; negative, only 640,737; net, 36,886.

The majority is too great to be explained on the assumption of trickery or management by the Government. Louis Philippe, with a well-organized administration, could never command such support as this. The usurpation is clearly sustained by the French People. Louis Napoleon has not been mistaken in the supposition that they hated the Assembly more than they hated him. The Assembly had proved itself utterly reckless of their rights, and of its purpose to subvert the Republic nobody appeared to entertain a doubt. Had it triumphed, France would have suffered from Anarchy, Faction, and Despotism, by turns; and there would have been small chance of ending order and liberty from the chaos. On the contrary, Louis Napoleon at last appealed to the popular side, taking ground in favor of universal suffrage. If the People decided for him, against the Assembly, they could not be worse off, and they might gain something for Napoleon might be as good as his word. At all events, if he should attempt to play the tyrant, he would be but one, and the People then might put him down, without running the hazard of exchanging him for a legion of devils.

These considerations we presume, have decided the question in his favor, by so overwhelming a vote.

Meanwhile, the Absolute Powers appear disposed to make Louis Napoleon one of them. Nicholas sends him the symbol of the Order of St. Andrew, usually conferred on sovereigns, and Austrian journals say that France, Napoleonized, will no longer be antagonistic to Russia, and that the President is a firm adherent to the cause of order. Whether these demonstrations spring from confidence in the usurper, or are intended to make him worthy of confidence, is as yet an open question. We are inclined to think that Nicholas and Prince Schwarzenberg feel quite as much anxiety in regard to the phases which the character and policy of Napoleon may finally assume, as the Court of St. James. The flattery of the Absolute Powers is designed, we suspect, to seduce him to their side, and to inflame his ambition for Imperial honors.

OHIO STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We stated last week, that the Ohio State Democratic Convention, assembled on the 8th at Columbus, had refused to endorse the Compromise. We have since received the official report of the proceedings, and it does not authorize the statement that any attempt was made to procure an endorsement for the Compromise. Nothing was said about it.

A resolution was submitted, recommending William Allen as the first choice of the Convention for the Presidency of the United States, and in the struggle, the following vote was passed:

"That, in the judgment of this Convention, it is inexpedient to make any expressions of opinion in reference to the next President."

The Convention offered resolutions affirming adherence to the new Constitution, and the policy of granting the public lands in limited quantities, to actual settlers, who are landless; and it reaffirmed the following resolutions relating to Slavery:

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all the means clearly given by the terms of the national compact to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil; but, be it further

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do not recognize the doctrine of non-resistance, held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty, with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach."

The Convention having defined its position in relation to Slavery at home, next laid down its platform in relation to Despotism abroad, as follows:

4th. Resolved, That we recognize the sovereign and inalienable right of every nation to establish and maintain such form of government as may accord with the views of its own people, and that any interference therewith on the part of other nations is clearly an infringement of international law and natural justice.

5th. Resolved, That the law of nations is in the keeping of nations; that a breach of it by any one of them is an offense against all the others; and that it is the duty of each nation to maintain and enforce the law of nations, and to punish such infraction by all means not incompatible with their own interests.

6th. Resolved, That the Democratic State and Federal Institutions resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their undeniable property among nations—and that it is their duty to sympathize with every people struggling for freedom against tyranny.

7th. Resolved, That we declare the Russian past intervention in the affairs of Hungary a violation of the law of nations, which if repeated would not be regarded differently by the people of the United States.

8th. Resolved, That in the conspiracy of all the monarchies of Europe against self-government, the United States to sympathize with the oppressed, and to oppose the despots, and to offer them our ample encouragement to resist.

9th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

10th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

11th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

12th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

13th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

14th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

15th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

16th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

17th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

18th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

19th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

20th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

21st. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

22nd. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

23rd. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

24th. Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the United States, will not support any man who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and who is not a firm adherent to the principles of the Constitution.

Ohio.—The Legislature was organized on the 5th instant by the election of Joel Wilson as Speaker of the Senate, and James C. Johnson as Speaker of the House.

Wm. Henry Briggs has been appointed by State Central Committee of the Free Democracy, as Agent and Lecturer to travel through the State for the purpose of promoting a more efficient organization of the party, preparatory to the Presidential election.

For the National Era.

WAKING.

BY CAROLINE A. BRIGGS.

I have done it with dreaming—henceforth, oh, how soon of mine.

Thou must take up sword and gambit, waging war life's struggle, combat, victory! Wherefore have I slumbered on.

With my forces all unmarshalled, with my weapons all untried.

Oh, how many a glorious record had the angels of me kept.

Had I done instead of doubting, had I warred instead of wept!

But begone, Begone! ye too weaken at the best— I have tried the trusty weapons resting erst within my breast.

I have wakened to my duty—to a knowledge strong and deep.

That I reeked not of a lifetime, in my long, inglorious sleep!

For to live is something useful, and I knew it not before.

And I dreamed not how stupendous was the secret that I bore—

The great, deep, mysterious secret of a life to be wrought out.

Into what, heroic action, weakened not by fear or doubt.

In this subtle sense of being newly stirred in every vein.

I can feel a thrill electric—pleasure half allied to pain.

'Tis so great, and yet so awful—so bewildering, yet so true.

To be king in every conflict where before I crouched a slave!

But the most novel as well as the most beautiful feature of this case was the testimony of one of McCreary's accomplices, who was brought to the witness stand after it was discovered that he had no risk under our laws, to testify that he "got the information from the deceased man, Joseph C. Miller, who had been in the habit of sharing the spoils of the reward offered by Schofield!" His story was well told, and safely, now that poor Miller is out of the way!

But it bore abundant proof to say, villainy, upon its very face, as a report of his testimony, after listening to a long argument, pro and con, Justice Pennington ruled the testimony out, on the ground (mark it!) that this was a criminal proceeding, not affecting the civil question of the ownership of the girl, and that, inasmuch as he could not, under Maryland law, receive the declarations of a colored person against a white person, he could not consistently receive his in his favor—the tendency of either being destructive of the very letter and spirit of our laws touching the relation of the two races. And so Mr. Deputy Solicitor was not permitted to serve his master in this instance.

States by the larger, and the final subjugation of all by two or three despots. Such a movement will not only be fatal to our commerce, but to the general industry and free principles of America."

The financial condition of the State is represented as unsatisfactory, the expenditures last year exceeding the receipts by seventy-five thousand dollars. Should a deficit exist during the present year, he recommends a direct tax.

ANOTHER FATAL PANDY IN NEW YORK.

A dreadful calamity, similar in its origin to that which so recently visited the city of New York, took place on Monday night, in a boarding-house on Canal street, set apart by the Commissioners of Emigration for the reception of newly-arrived immigrants.

The building is five stories high, and at the time of the calamity there were about four hundred and eighty inmates.

The City Hall bell having sounded an alarm of fire, persons on the upper floor cried "fire," others repeated the word, and the panic was immediately spread that some part of the house was in flames. The greater number of the inmates had retired to bed, and, seized by sudden panic, they rushed on the landings and stairways in their night-dresses, eagerly striving to reach the front door.

The pressure was so great that the balustrade gave way, and six persons were either suffocated or crushed to death, viz:

Mary Swellingham, aged 20, born in Cork, Ireland.

Mary Murphy, aged 12, born in Queen's county, Ireland.

John Glennon, aged 14, born in Queen's county, Ireland.

John W. Dalton, aged 10, born in New York, and a boy aged about 12 years, whose name is unknown.

Besides those killed, nine persons were severely injured. The testimony of the witnesses examined at the Coroner's inquest shows that the building was not on fire, and that the calamity is attributable solely to a sudden panic, created in the manner we have described.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

The Senate did not sit today.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to the number of clerks employed in his department, and stating that the expenditures for Springfield Armory during the last year amounted to \$2,710,000, and that the Army at Harper's Ferry to \$222,088.69.

Numerous memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Sumner submitted the following resolution for consideration: That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the spirit ration, and increasing the monthly pay of all the enlisted men in this service.

Mr. Clark introduced the resolutions respecting Non-Intervention, of which he gave notice some days since. They affirm the right of self-government, the policy of recognizing Governments, the expediency of restraining from entangling alliances, the doctrine of neutrality as held by Washington, and close as follows:

Resolved, That, although we adhere to these essential principles of non-intervention, as forming the true and lasting foundation of our prosperity and happiness, yet whenever a provident foresight shall warn us that our own liberties and institutions are threatened, then a just repulse to our safety will require us to take up arms to the conflict, rather than await the approach of the foe of constitutional freedom and of human liberty.

T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Doty, Duncan, Dunham, Egerton, Foster, Thomas, D. Fuller, Goodnow, Grover, Harper, Hays, Hascall, Haven, Hobard, Hibbard, Horford, John W. Howe, Thomas W. Howe, Thayer, Y. Howe, Junger, Ives, James Johnson, John Johnson, D. T. Jones, Preston King, Kuhns, Martin, McManahan, Miner, Molony, H. D. Moore, Morrison, Murray, Newton, A. Parker, Pennington, Pennington, Robinson, Ross, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Schoonmaker, Seudder, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Benj. Stanton, Abraham P. Stevens, Alexander Stephens, Sutherland, Sweetser, Taylor, Benjamin Thompson, George W. Thompson, Thurston, Townsend, Tuck, Walbridge, Washburn, Welch, Wells, and Williams—85.

So the motion was not agreed to. After the transaction of unimportant business, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate had under consideration the amendment to the Bounty Land Law.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, was occupied with the Mexican Indemnity business, and was enlivened by personal explanations between Messrs. Giddings, Taylor, Barre, Carter, Hunter, and Campbell.

We are sorry our paper goes to press before the report can be prepared.

The following are the resolutions relating to M. Kosuth and his policy, which a few days ago passed the House of Representatives of the State of Maine. The vote upon them was as follows:

Resolved, That in Louis Kosuth we recognize a distinguished representative of freedom and constitutional liberty; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to extend to him a cordial invitation to visit the capital of this State.

Resolved, That we tender to Louis Kosuth the assurance that we entertain a sincere sympathy for the wrongs of Hungary, and a deep detestation of the despotic tyranny of Austria, and the unwarrantable intervention of Russia.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire that the General Government of the United States may exert an influence, in some wise and proper manner, against such intervention in future."

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The official vote given by the people of Virginia at the recent election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that State was declared by the Legislature on Saturday last, and is reported as follows:

For Governor.

Joseph Johnson - - - - - 65,527

George W. Summers - - - - - 57,040

Lieutenant Governor.

Shelton F. Leake - - - - - 64,664

Samuel Watts - - - - - 55,268

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 16.—A delegation of some two hundred of our most respectable citizens will visit Washington on Thursday of next week. They will take with them a petition signed by from fifteen to eighteen thousand residents of Baltimore, in favor of the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his associates in exile. The petition will be presented to the President of the United States.

TRENTON, JANUARY 15.—The resolutions protesting against the intervention of Russia, and inviting Kosuth to visit Trenton, passed both houses of the Legislature to-day.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 16.—The intervention resolutions have passed the Senate at Albany. The steamer Asia, with a week's later news from Europe, is coming up.

EMIGRATION FROM NORTH CAROLINA TO CALIFORNIA.—It is said that a considerable emigration of slave owners, with their slaves, is going forward to California from North Carolina, who are versed in the business of gold digging. A party of about three hundred North Carolinians arrived at Charleston a few days ago, with twenty-nine slaves, who are about to take passage in the Isabel, for Havana, purporting to take the overland route.

TO THE FREE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

FELLOW CITIZENS: As the present year will be one of great importance in the political career of parties in this nation, and it is very desirable to secure, as early as possible, the distinctive points of special interest which should engage the attention of the friends of human rights in the contest for the Presidency, and a delegation is to be appointed to the National Nominating Convention, we respectfully invite you to hold a Mass Meeting in Columbus, on the second Wednesday (the 11th) of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We hope our old Liberty friends—the early champions of the friends of Freedom—will come up to inspire with their presence and with their experience those who have more recently buckled on the armor; and that all, old and young, will give proof of a determination to battle valiantly with victory perches on our banner.



## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

LIBERTY.

By H. J. COX.

"The liberal soul shall be made free."—Pov.

O, let us scatter wide

The blessings Heaven bestows,

And with the good divide

The honey and the rose.

Why should we close our eyes

To human woe and grief?

Why not with haste arise

And proffer them relief?

Are we not of one blood,

From the same parent kind?

Is not our father, God,

Whence these blessings kind?

Withholding none that meet,

In poverty will end;

But giving is repaid

With good to those who lend.

For 'tis but loaned to God,

Whom all are bound to serve;

And give a willing hand

To him who is in need.

In basket and in store.

Then let us scatter wide

The blessings Heaven bestows,

And with the good divide

The honey and the rose.

MR. HALE ON CIVIL WAR.

The speaker, who is an unrivaled, combination

of wit, humor, good nature, and shrewd sense,

which characterizes Mr. Hale, has rarely been

exhibited more effectively than in his short

speech on Printing, delivered on the 13th in

the Senate. The resolution under consideration

proposed to authorize the Committee on

Printing to contract with the publishers of the

Washington Union, for printing the Census

returns, on such terms as they might deem reason-

able. There had been a great deal of

vague talk and mystification on the subject,

but Mr. Hale cut directly to its core. He said:

I want to say a word upon this subject, al-

though I enter upon it with great reluctance,

and I am sure that I shall not be able to do

it with the same ease as I have been en-

tertained, of late, with such lofty subjects—the

safety of the Union, the spirit of the age, the

progress of manifest destiny, national inter-

vention, the Mayor's race, &amp;c. &amp;c. I have been

compelled to clip the wings of a man's imagina-

tion, and come down to a printing-office, and

deal in such commonplace matters as the mere

printing of this Census will be the most

important of the day. I am sure that I shall

do it with the same ease as I have been en-

tertained, of late, with such lofty subjects—the

safety of the Union, the spirit of the age, the

progress of manifest destiny, national inter-

vention, the Mayor's race, &amp;c. &amp;c. I have been

compelled to clip the wings of a man's imagina-

tion, and come down to a printing-office, and

deal in such commonplace matters as the mere

printing of this Census will be the most

important of the day. I am sure that I shall

do it with the same ease as I have been en-

tertained, of late, with such lofty subjects—the

safety of the Union, the spirit of the age, the

progress of manifest destiny, national inter-

vention, the Mayor's race, &amp;c. &amp;c. I have been

compelled to clip the wings of a man's imagina-

tion, and come down to a printing-office, and

deal in such commonplace matters as the mere

printing of this Census will be the most

important of the day. I am sure that I shall

do it with the same ease as I have been en-

tertained, of late, with such lofty subjects—the

safety of the Union, the spirit of the age, the

progress of manifest destiny, national inter-

vention, the Mayor's race, &amp;c. &amp;c. I have been

compelled to clip the wings of a man's imagina-

tion, and come down to a printing-office, and

deal in such commonplace matters as the mere

printing of this Census will be the most

important of the day. I am sure that I shall

do it with the same ease as I have been en-

tertained, of late, with such lofty subjects—the

safety of the Union, the spirit of the age, the

progress of manifest destiny, national inter-

vention, the Mayor's race, &amp;c. &amp;c. I have been

compelled to clip the wings of a man's imagina-

tion, and come down to a printing-office, and

deal in such commonplace matters as the mere

ed as he may be pleased to term the

subject. I have not treated it triflingly. I am

in earnest. I speak what I think. I do not

impose the motives of the Senator from Indi-

ana [Mr. Bright] or the Senator from Con-

necticut [Mr. Seward] upon you. I believe there is a great

deal of human nature in mankind generally,

and as much of it in those two Senators as in

the majority of high-minded men everywhere.

and no more. And believing this, and seeing

that manifest destiny leads to the Union pre-

senting us the one to do this printing, why, let us bow

to this manifest destiny, and let them have it,

and spend so much time in discussion.

I hope, I have given a rational view of this

matter—one that will commend itself to sensible

men all around the Senate; and they will

be now disposed to meet the question at once,

and vote upon it.

## MONOPOLY OF POWER BY THE NORTH—THE SOUTH PROSECUTED.

There is a passage in the speech of Senator

Downs, of Louisiana, delivered a few days

since, which shows how terribly the North has

oppressed the South. He says:

I proceed now to his arguments on secession.

He opens, I believe, with the old story of the

monopoly of Southern nullification, of which

he speaks as flippantly and as coolly as if he

had the sole right to rule in questions of honor

and propriety for our portion of the Union.

I do not think that the South has been treated

by all the most patriotic and distinguished

men of the South, and in his own State, and

then proceeds to the argument by an assump-

tion as little sustained by our past history as

the one which was ever made, perhaps, on this floor.

He said:

"The policy of the Union is under the con-

trol of Northern sentiments and Northern in-

terests."

Let us see how a few facts in our history

will show the incorrectness of this assumption:

The commander-in-chief of the army of the Re-

volution was from the South; the permanent

seat of Government was located in the South;

South-east of the Potomac has been acquired

in the South (embracing not the greater

of the valley of the Mississippi) greater than

our whole extent of coast at the close of the

Revolution, and the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

with stands here before the country, the first

European that ever stepped upon our shores,

the champion of State rights. It is that princi-

ple which he personifies, and no man ever

came from the Old World that could be said to

personify it. He is the champion of the Union

he has upon my regard, and as I believe, upon

the regard of the civilized world. What was

the case of Hungary for several hundred years?

She had constituted a part of a confederated

empire, she had her rights, and guarded them

with jealous care; and she had her separate

State independence and sovereignty, which

perished through the encroachments of the cen-

tral power—a power which should go the way

of the Republic should go the way of the

ward path which every republic has gone

whose history has been written, from what

cause will it perish? I stand here to welcome

Louis Kossuth because I love him, but I see in

this Government a symptom of mortality—and what

is it? If this Government shall perish, it will

perish by the encroachments of the central

power upon the rights of the States, and it

will stand upon the ruins of the Republic.

There is a passage in the speech of Senator

Downs, of Louisiana, delivered a few days

since, which shows how terribly the North has

oppressed the South. He says:

MONOPOLY OF POWER BY THE NORTH—THE SOUTH PROSECUTED.

There is a passage in the speech of Senator

Downs, of Louisiana, delivered a few days

since, which shows how terribly the North has

oppressed the South. He says:

I proceed now to his arguments on secession.

He opens, I believe, with the old story of the

monopoly of Southern nullification, of which

he speaks as flippantly and as coolly as if he

had the sole right to rule in questions of honor

and propriety for our portion of the Union.

I do not think that the South has been treated

by all the most patriotic and distinguished

men of the South, and in his own State, and

then proceeds to the argument by an assump-

tion as little sustained by our past history as

the one which was ever made, perhaps, on this floor.

He said:

"The policy of the Union is under the con-

trol of Northern sentiments and Northern in-

terests."

Let us see how a few facts in our history

will show the incorrectness of this assumption:

The commander-in-chief of the army of the Re-

volution was from the South; the permanent

seat of Government was located in the South;

South-east of the Potomac has been acquired

in the South (embracing not the greater

of the valley of the Mississippi) greater than

our whole extent of coast at the close of the

Revolution, and the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

States, the President of the United States, the

President of the United States, the President of

the United States, the President of the United

Fugitive Slave Law, and on this ground make

their opposition to it; and yet the President,

who cannot be ignorant of this fact, gravely

states the world "that the Constitution itself

is aimed against the Constitution itself, and

proceeds from persons, and classes of persons,

many of whom declare their view to see that

Constitution overturned; and again, that

nullification is now aimed against the

particular laws as being inconsistent with the

Constitution, as against the Constitution itself."

He, indeed, says that "the number of

these persons is comparatively small, and is be-

lieved to be daily diminishing;" and it would seem

that the law is being repealed. The law from

avowed hostility to the Constitution are com-

paratively few; but he fully and designedly

gives the impression that this is the true and

sole ground of all who condemn this law—

which are probably more than half the citizens

of the free States, and who are as firm friends

of the Constitution as the President himself.

Our Presidential messages at the opening

of Congress can hardly be considered as more

eloquent in their denunciation of the law than

the President's message to the Senate, in which

he says: "The extension of slavery to new

territories is a subject of the highest impor-

tance to the country, and it is with deep

regret that I am compelled to call for the

despots and their abettors on their hypocritical

democracy. We are sufficiently humbled by

European views of our slavery; its existence at

the South; its more disgraceful position in the

world; and its more dangerous position in the

United States, and the North. The Fugitive

Slave Law is regarded as atrocious a

tyranny as any of the edicts of Austria or

Russia; and when it is to be advocated

by the President of the United States, by the

President of the United States, by the President

of the United States, by the President of the

United States, by the President of the United

States, by the President of the United States,

by the President of the United States, by the

President of the United States, by the President

of the United States, by the President of the

United States, by the President of the United

States, by the President of the United States,

by the President of the United States, by the

President of the United States, by the President

of the United States, by the President of the

United States, by the President of the United

States, by the President of the United States,

by the President of the United States, by the

President of the United States, by the President

of the United States, by the President of the

United States, by the President of the United

States, by the President of the United States,

by the President of the United States, by the

President of the United States, by the President

of the United States, by the President of the

United States, by the President of the United

States, by the President of the United States,

by the President of the United States, by the

President of the United States, by the President

of the United States, by the President of the

United States, by the President of the United

States, by the President of the United States,</